THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1201.] SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

17. From Washington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Washington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Washington same day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1. p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericsburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3. a. m. and arrive at Richmond the same day by 7. p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the same day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osbornes to Petersburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m. and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Petersburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portsmouth, three times a week. Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 8. a. m.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contracter shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his propofals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Post-Office,
Washington City, February 23, 1804. oaw6t.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ezekiah L Wight and Benjamin Harris, late merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come forward to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated, will positively be disallowed.

GEORGE MARX, } *Assignees.*
RICHARD DENNY, }

Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 1aw4w

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dollars,*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23*d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at* 11 *o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz.*

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13*th day of March,* 1804.

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*;" present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer* of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Tayloe's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage; remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia: to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,
Manager for John Tayloe, Esq. a Gwinfield.

TO NON-RESIDENT CLAIMANTS OF LANDS, WITHIN THE STATE OF OHIO.

THE undersigned will engage to make payment of the taxes imposed on the military lands, under the act of Assembly of the state aforesaid, on receiving the amount here, or having the same secured to be paid in reasonable time: the receipts for payment to be made by him will be delivered here, with as little delay as the distance will admit.—His terms for trouble and risque will be 25 per cent. for the first 15 dollars, and for any sum over and above, 12½ per cent.—For any sum under 15 dollars, his charge will be as moderate as possible. If applied to in time, he will also engage to list with the Auditor in Chillicothe, lands agreeably to law, for 50 cents per tract. His agreements are such as to insure the most prompt and effectual attention to all cases committed to him.

ROBERT MEANS.

Richmond, April 9th, 1804.

THE subscriber, according to a former advertisement, now gives notice, that on Saturday the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, he will offer to public SALE,

A NUMBER OF

LOTS,

intersected by commodious streets, crossing at right angles, running due north and south, by east and west, agreeably to a plan deposited at Mr. Samuel Pleasants's office.

This land lies upon the margin of James river, and adjacent to that part of Richmond, called Rocketts. The advantages of this property will present themselves to any person who will view it. The channel runs very near the bank, and that so high as to be entirely safe from freshes. Valuable wharves are already erected near this spot, and there can be no doubt that the rapid increase of population and commerce of Richmond will render it desirable, both as a place of residence, and of business. It is known that the canal which has been accomplished at a considerable expence, and must shortly be communicated with tide water, and the improvements for land carriage, afford the means of conveying to this place the productions of an extensive and fertile country, heretofore carried to the northern markets for want of these facilities; and if properly managed, must make it the important point of junction betwixt the eastern and western people, as well a depot as a market for produce, coal and foreign merchandize.

The legislature have lately incorporated a company for deepening the channel of the river, so as to bring ships of 300 tons burthen, to Rocketts.—And have also established a bank on extensive principles which must greatly increase commercial enterprize.

These important considerations contribute to render the property now offered for sale, an object of attention to the landlord, merchant and mechanic.

The terms of sale will be one fourth for approved notes at 60 days the residue on bond, payable the 1st January next, to carry interest if not paid punctually, and no title made until the bond shall be discharged. A discount of 6 per cent. on the last payment will be allowed for ready money.

William Mayo.

Powhatan, February 24, 1804.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. 11aMay

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.—(Continued.)

The additional deposition of Philip Norborne Nicholas, taken before George Wythe and Joseph Scott, Esquires, under authority of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The said Nicholas being asked by the said commissioners what was the general deportment and manner of Judge Chase, during the trial of James Thompson Callender, answers—

That the general deportment and manner of Mr. Chase during the said trial, appeared to the said Nicholas to be marked with great violence and precipitation; and that judge Chase manifested a solicitude for the conviction of the prisoner, which in the estimation of said Nicholas, was improper in a judge sitting in a criminal prosecution. The said Nicholas further states, that the deportment of judge Chase to the counsel, who appeared for Callender, was rude and overbearing, and calculated to prevent that full and free defence, without which it was impossible for them to do justice to their client.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.

Richmond, February 7, 1804.

The additional deposition of George Hay, who being asked, what were the manners and deportment of Samuel Chase, during the trial of James Thompson Callender, deposeth and saith,

That it appeared to him at the time of the trial, and he yet believes that the manners of Mr. Chase were intentionally rude and insolent. The deponent thought, and still thinks, that Mr. Chase was determined that Callender should, if possible, be convicted, and that to accomplish this purpose, he endeavored to intimidate, to depress, and to silence his counsel. He interrupted them frequently, with wanton rudeness. He ordered one, if not more, of them to sit down. He charged them with advancing doctrines which they knew to be illegal, and which they advanced, he said, only to deceive and mislead the populace. The patience of the deponent was at length exhausted, and he quitted the court and the cause, under a belief that farther exertions in the defence, would only tend to cover himself with still greater shame, and to subject him to still greater humiliation.

The deponent believes that there did not escape from him, during the trial, a word or gesture that could have given offence to the judge. The conduct of his associate, was, he believes, equally guarded: he does not therefore ascribe the insolence of Mr. Chase to irritation, occasioned by the conduct of the bar.

The deponent is under no apprehension, that his judgment has been much misled, by the circumstances attending his own situation. He knows and can now name men, whose politics then differed from his own, who expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Chase's conduct, in terms as strong as language affords. In fact, the public mind was very much excited, and apprehensions were entertained by many, that some serious disturbance might take place. Mr. Monroe, then governor of Virginia, was so completely convinced of the danger, that he not only earnestly recommended moderation and forbearance to those who were daily crowding about him, but kept his eye constantly on the capitol, that he might be ready to command the peace, at the first appearance of commotion. To him Mr. Chase is probably indebted for the safety of his person, during his residence in Richmond.

The solicitude of Mr. Monroe, to preserve order, arose from causes totally unconnected with Mr. Chase. The character of the state he observed, had never been tarnished by any opposition to the laws, or any outrage on persons clothed with its authority. The preservation of this character at that period, (*May* 1800) was in his estimation, a matter of infinite importance. He therefore urged and entreated those, who, he supposed, might come into collision with the judge, to be patient, under every outrage.

GEORGE HAY.

Richmond, February 7, 1804.

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the House of Representatives of the United States, to *William S. Biddle*, touching the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the second trial of John Fries for treason before the circuit court of Pennsylvania, at the spring term of the year 1800?

2. Have you a correct copy of the opinion of the court delivered in writing to the counsel for the prisoner at that trial?

3. How came it in your possession?

4. Are you confident that the copy, which you now produce, is exactly correspondent with the original?

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Thomas Leiper,
Mahlon Dickerson.

The answers of *William S. Biddle*, to the annexed interrogatories, in the case of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires.

1. In answer to the first interrogatory this deponent says that he was present at the second trial of John Fries for treason before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, in the spring term of the year 1800.

2. In answer to the second interrogatory he says that he has not a correct copy of the whole opinion delivered by the court in writing to the counsel for the prisoner at that trial. That the paper now produced to the commissioners and hereunto annexed, was written by this deponent during the trial aforesaid, and was preserved by him among other papers, containing important law opinions and cases. That the following extract from said paper, is to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief a correct copy of *so much* of the opinion expressed by the court before the trial of Fries, and delivered in writing, as he understood, to the counsel for the prisoner. "It is the opinion of the court that any insurrection or rising of any body of people within the United States, to attain or effect, by force or violence any object of a great public nature, or of public and general or national concern, is a levying of war against the United States, within the contemplation and construction of the constitution of the United States. On this general position the court was of opinion that any insurrection or rising to resist, or prevent by force or violence, the execution of any statute of the United States, for levying or collecting taxes, duties, imposts or exercises, or for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, or for any other purpose (under any pretence whatever, as that the statute was unequal, burthensome, oppressive or unconstitutional) is a levying of war against the United States within the constitution." That the remainder of that page of the annexed paper and the following page to the words "constitute the crime of levying war," contain the substance of the principal points of law stated by the court on that occasion, and that the residue of the contents of said paper annexed, are no part of the opinion of the court, but are authorities and cases added by this deponent for his own use and information.

3. In answer to the third interrogatory he says, that he was at the time of said trial studying law under William Rawle, Esq. then attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania.—That he attended the circuit court during almost all the trials for treason in that court, in the years 1799 and 1800—and occasionally assisted Mr. Rawle in writing down the testimony delivered on those trials. That the annexed paper (except as to the latter part of it just mentioned) was according to the best of this deponent's recollection and belief, copied by him in court before the commencement of said trial, from a paper which was then circulating around the bar, as the opinion in writing delivered by the court; and immediately after the same was delivered by the court.

4. To the 4th interrogatory he answers, that he cannot recollect with certainty, whether the annexed paper was or was not copied from the original signed by the court, or delivered by them to the counsel, nor can he be positive that he saw the said original paper; but at the time he supposed the paper from which he took said copy was the original opinion delivered by the court, and he still believes it was.

W. S. BIDDLE.

Circuit court of the United States, April, 1800.

CHASE AND PETERS.

It is the opinion of the court, that any insurrection or rising of any body of people within the United States to attain or effect by force or violence *any object of a great public nature* or of public and general or national concern is a levying of war against the United States, within the contemplation and construction of the constitution of the United States. On this general position the court are of opinion that any such insurrection or rising to resist or to prevent by force or violence the execution of any statute of the United States for levying or collecting taxes, duties, imposts or excises, or for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, or for any other purpose (under any pretence, whether as that the statute was unequal, burthensome, oppressive, or unconstitutional) is a levying war against the United States, within the constitution.

Military array or weapons not necessary to constitute a levying war. *Foster* 208.

The true criterion is *Qua Animo*, the people did assemble. When the intention is universal as to effect some object of a general public nature, it will be treason—*Foster* 210, 211.

To conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of any statute of the United States by force, is only a high misdemeanor, but to proceed to carry such intention into execution by force, is a levying of war, and the quantum of force immaterial, whether by 100 or 1000.—Some force or violence must be used in pursuance of the design to levy war, but 'tis immaterial whether the force used is sufficient to effectuate the object. Any force connected with the intention will constitute the crime of levying war.

4. *Bl. Com.* 81.—Levying war may be done by taking arms under pretence to reform the laws or to remove (public) grievances, whether real or pretended—*Sec. 5 B. A.* 121—*Foster* 209, 210.

3 *D. A.* 121. *Salk.* 635—5 *St. Tr.* 37.—Assembling armed with a treasonable design, is an overt act in every case of levying war, though nothing further be done.

Insurrection to raise the price of servants wages or to break *all* prisons and set *all* prisoners at liberty.—*Inst.* 10—*Kel.* 75, 77—1 *Venbr.* 251

2. *Dall.* 346. *U. S. v. Vigol. ib.* 348. *U. S. v. Mitchell.*—Defts. convicted of treason for an attempt to prevent the execution of the excise law.

Dougl. Raising a body of men to obtain by intimidation or violation the repeal of a law, is an overt act of levying war.

Foster 215.—Damaree and Purchase, an avowed intent to demolish all meeting houses. This insurrection to be considered as a *declaration by the rabble against the toleration act*, and an attempt to render it ineffectual by numbers and open force.

W. S. BIDDLE.

Thomas Leiper.
Mahlon Dickerson.

(To be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1804.

☞ *Mercator*, on banking, is received, and will appear in our next.

The Portsmouth Oracle says, that the United States have sustained a loss of 8 or 10,000 dollars, in consequence of illegal credit having been given at the custom-house in Portsmouth.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. IX.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

The following is taken from the first number of the Citizen of Petersburg:

"*I have as yet considered the question in the most favorable point of view, as it relates to the influence, which may be fairly called uncontroulable, which the state will possess over the bank, having supposed, what never can happen, that the stockholders will be unanimously opposed to the views and wishes of the late legislature.*"

It is very astonishing, that a writer who had just acknowledged, that the influence of the state upon a fair calculation could not exceed the ratio of 465 to 2151, or that upon a reasonable hypothetical scale, the representative of the state, would, for the shares of the state, give 648 votes, when the stockholders will give 2594—I say it is very astonishing that the same writer, almost immediately after proving this by his calculation in the first column, should, in the face of his own statement, say, that the state will possess an uncontrolable influence over the bank, unless the stockholders shall be unanimous in opposing the wishes of the state legislature. To make the case suit this argument, we must suppose, that 648 are more than 2594; or, following the same principles of calculation which my calumniator has assumed, that 3000 are superior to 12000. The reader is referred to my first and second numbers, where this point is fairly explained.

The Citizen of Petersburg says—

"*We have been told that it was the avowed object in the legislature, that this bank was to be established for political purposes, and that at any time the state might assume the entire controul over it.*"

Yes, Mr. Critic, I deny it, and I demand your authority. I challenge you, and every man who hovered about the Capitol during the last session, to prove this disgraceful charge. I am not going to defend the conduct, and speeches, of many members upon that occasion; but, in justice to the very worst, and God knows some of them were bad enough, I believe, no such sentiment was ever avowed. If the fact was so, 'tis easy for my adversary to mention the names of the speakers. Be this as it may, should the whole legislature be condemned for the folly, or madness, of one or two? The sentence which I have just quoted, I believe to be the first of the sort, which was either ever uttered, or appeared in print. And unless the Citizen of Petersburg, shall shew better authority; unless he supports his allegations, he will not be entitled to belief, especially when I shall shew, that he is not very accurate in his other assertions. If he fails, he will be considered in this case, as I will by and bye shew him in some others, to be an illiberal calumniator, and that his own conspicuous deeds, entitle him to the character of deception, which he has said was suitable to me.

"*Dare the treasurer act otherwise in his choice of directors, however much he might wish to do so, than he may be instructed by the rulers of his party?*"

This question has been already anticipated, in the third number. The reader will be able to form a correct opinion of the candor and talents of my adversary by the comparison, and to see how little credit is due to him, for imputing to me, what I have never said, or in suppressing or misrepresenting what I have said.

"*What prospect will there be left for the merchants of Virginia, a vast majority of whom, (meaning those of capital, and of importance to the farmer and planter) are of the federal party, to have the least controul over the management of their stock, after the bank shall be in operation a year or two?*"

I know not why the federalists, and the merchants of the federal party, should arrogate to themselves, or any writers for them, that they possess all the money, and pretend that the bank cannot succeed, unless they will subscribe. The experience of every day proves, that the opposite party, daily increase in numbers and strength. Will they also have the effrontery to pretend that the abundant produce, which is annually shipped from Virginia, is made upon the lands of federalists! If this is contended for, it will seem strange that these federalists do not come to the elections, and send a few more of their own party into the legislature. At the last session of the assembly, there were so few, that they had no weight in the proceedings of the legislature. The democratic party certainly make a great deal of wheat, tobacco, and other produce. These articles are sold to the federal merchants, as far as their cash and credit will go; and this money the democratic planters may either invest in luxuries, in extending their purchases, or in subscribing to the bank. The whole capital of the bank, to the planters and farmers of Virginia, is but a feather. They can, if they please, very easily subscribe for all the shares, without the assistance of the merchants, and those high-toned federalists who are pleased with nothing which they cannot govern. The heart of a patriot revolts at such nonsense and impudence. The true and honest federalist despises it. He seeks the prosperity of his country, and the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and will support the bank, because he believes it necessary to these important ends.

If the planters and farmers, both federalists and democrats, will not come forward, and exert themselves upon this occasion, so important to their own and their country's welfare, then their, and their country's enemies, the opponents to a bank, will prevail, and will enjoy the ignoble triumph of having injured their country.

The annual exports of substantial produce from this state amount to seven millions of dollars. It is not an unreasonable calculation to say, that one fourth of this may be considered as profit, which may be employed in any object, having no relation to the farms and plantations upon which it is produced. Why then, if the farmers and planters chuse, can they not, from the profits of their last crops alone, set the bank into operation? If, however, they who are so much interested, will suffer themselves to be duped by the clamor of a parricidal opposition; if they will suffer a system of traffic to continue, which takes from them one fourth or a fifth of their earnings, every year, because they will not employ their spare dollars for the establishment of a bank, which will, forever afterwards, insure to them the full value of their labors, and their crops; it will be, not only a cause of insolent triumph, in those who have conspired against the welfare of the state, but will be a source of real regret to those, who so clearly foresee, such great and never ceasing benefits and blessings.

"*True, there are some federal names introduced into every commission for receiving subscriptions; but who is there so ignorant as not to see the object of this artful and insidious measure? They are held out as decoy-ducks, to allure the unsuspecting and unwary into the democratic net.*"

I have generally remarked, that those who are most ready to suspect and accuse others, are themselves unfit to be trusted. It is to baseness of this sort, that I suspect this severe censure may be imputed. It is true that some democratic members, used observations concerning the federalists, which were equally imprudent and unjust. But as soon as there was an opportunity, for the legislature, to act upon the law, they proved by their appointments, that they did not intend in their management of the bank, to intermix political considerations. *They elected federalists and foreigners* to the important duties of receiving, perhaps half a million of dollars, upon their own personal responsibility. If the last assembly, in general, had conceived such a base opinion of federalists and foreigners, as the Citizen of Petersburg and many others pretend, would they have committed, to their integrity and honor, the receipt of so much money? If the Citizen of Petersburg would reflect, only a moment, upon this part of their conduct, he would find nothing either to condemn or to fear. The treasurer too, if he should find it expedient to look back, and examine the proceedings of the last assembly, would find much more substantial reasons to follow this important example, than to decompose the enthusiastic and indecorous speeches of a few, whose infuriated zeal, and imprudent speeches, have left a stain upon the whole house.

The Citizen of Petersburg, as well as many others, all chanting the same tune, insist, that the treasurer will vote for democrats, whether they deserve credit or not, and that he will forfeit the confidence of the next legislature, if he should not do so. I say, that the treasurer ought to follow the example which the legislature have given, and to vote for those persons who are best calculated to give credit and prosperity to the bank.

The Citizen of Petersburg then gives a loose a great deal of illiberal and impolitic abuse against the democrats, including even the general government, and then closes his first number with the following words:

"*Let the child of democracy have its proper and true name. Call it at once the* DEMOCRATIC BANK OF VIRGINIA. *Who can make any objection to it? The legislature had a right to create such a bank, and the admirers of it, have an equal right to nourish and foster the babe, and bless the promising child. On the other hand, it will be admitted, it is hoped, that the federalists have a right to withhold their aid in putting the bantling upon its legs, and giving it strength, if they should believe that it is intended, when fully able to act, to work no good for them; and it is further hoped, that they may do so, without being called "enemies to the state!" They will not object, to be sure, to give the thing nourishment, whensoever they may find it convenient and advantageous so to do: but to contribute to raise at once the infant to manhood, it is presumed, there will be found very few indeed, of the federal party, who will manifest a solicitude for this honor; or in other language, to be the patrons of a monster, that was conceived in* ENMITY AND SIN; *that was brought forth in* UNRIGHTEOUSNESS; *and is intended to be brought up in* INIQUITY."

No body has pretended to say, that the federalists had not a right to withhold their aid from the bank; and no body has called those who do so, enemies to the state on that account. I have endeavored to prove, that the bank was necessary to the welfare of the state, and have asserted, and again assert, that any man who does oppose it, is an enemy to the prosperity of the state. I do not mean that persons who do not subscribe are enemies;—far otherwise. I admit that every man who possesses money, should use it freely to suit his own purposes.—There is a wide difference between refusing to subscribe, and propagating the most groundless objections and calumnies. The Citizen of Petersburg has clearly shewn cloven foot. He has been, perhaps, disappointed by the general government, and therefore hates every thing that has the smallest connexion with democracy. He foretells that the bank *will work no good for the federalists*. He means by this, that the federalists will not have the sole management of the bank, to the entire exclusion of the democrats; for he cannot seriously say, that they will be excluded from the management, when the legislature have proved, that they ought to be trusted, and when they may subscribe for the shares, and thereby acquire an influence in electing the directors. The Citizen of Petersburg has fully satisfied me, that the sole objection which he entertains proceeds from a desire, that the bank should be entirely managed by federalists.

Let the political state of things be reversed. Let us suppose that federalism predominated in Virginia; that the next and succeeding legislatures, and treasurers, would be of that party; would the Citizen of Petersburg, and many others who profess the same objections, oppose the establishment of the bank with so much venom and rancor? This question will bring some of these opponents to their senses. They will, perhaps, recollect, that a great portion of the people of Virginia are democrats; that they are unwilling to be governed altogether, in the concerns of the bank, by federalists; that, therefore, the legislature have introduced some principles in the bill, for the purpose of securing to the democratic party a share of the management, and a portion of the accommodations.

I hope it will not be understood, that I have designed the observations which have been made, relative to the federalists, for all who are attached to that political party. I know well that there are but few who make the clamour. I know that many are pleased with the law, and intend, as far as they can, to promote the institution. The Citizen of Petersburg, when he pretends to speak the language of the federalists in general, is an impostor. They, with a few exceptions, seek to promote their country's welfare. They will not oppose a law, which has tendencies to this important end, merely because it was enacted by democrats, or because the democrats have made provisions, whereby they secure some share in the management.

But I am told that some of the opponents have lately discovered, that the treasurer has no right to vote at all. This opinion is circulated in triumph. If they are in earnest, then let us hear no more from those who say so, concerning the influence of the state. The stockholders will elect the directors. The federalists pretend to have almost all the money. They, of course, if these things are true, will own the shares, and may chuse the directors. And thus it is very plain, if these critics are correct, notwithstanding the opinion of the "*Citizen of Petersburg*," *that the bank may work good for them*, because they can, if they possess the money, very easily obtain the entire management. The reader will be pleased to recollect, that this opinion is not advanced by the Citizen of Petersburg, nor justified by me. It appears too frivolous to require refutation; I shall therefore leave those who think so, to the unenvied and undisturbed enjoyment of their chimerical notions.

The Citizen of Petersburg has declared, that the bank was a monster, which had been *conceived in sin*, brought forth in *unrighteousness*, and would be brought up in *iniquity*. Is it not wonderful, that a man of common sense, who entertained such detestable opinions of the rulers of a people, among whom he lived, should not fly from them, and seek an asylum among another race! A very little time will ascertain, whether this censorious critic does not eminently deserve the disgraceful appellation of DECEPTIO.

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS—

SIR,

As your Gazette has been the vehicle of communication for several publications relative to the national bank, I trust you will give the following observations a place in it, if you should be of opinion that they may be useful to my fellow-citizens.

It is very much to be lamented, that, both the advocates and the opponents of the institution of a national bank under the act of the last session of the assembly, have offered their opinions under a strong political bias. The political opinions of the prevailing sect, ought to have no more consideration, than those of their opponents, in discussing the questions, whether a national bank is necessary, and whether the charter is such as to ensure to the subscribers, all the advantages which may be derived from such an institution? The observations which have occurred to my mind upon reading the charter, I shall lay before my fellow-citizens with great candor and impartiality; I have no apology to offer for the liberty I take, but a sincere desire to guard them against the delusive influence of the objections which have been made to the institution, and which, if they were to prevail, would necessarily throw the stock of the bank, into the hands of monopolizers, or of the citizens of our sister states and of foreigners. If it should appear by my observations, that I am too selfish in wishing to retain the immediate benefits of the bank to my native state, I hope to be pardoned, because I am too old to learn the new philosophy, which substitutes universal benevolence for the old fashioned virtue of amor patriæ, and citizen of the world for citizen of the state of Virginia. Experience, which I have always followed as my guide through life, has taught me, that universal benevolence, and citizen of the world, are cant phrases, and that self-aggrandizement, has usurped the place of genuine patriotism. It is perfectly immaterial to my readers to know my political character, because I mean not to advocate the views of any party, but that it may not be guessed at from the tenor of my observations, or any supposition be made which may injure the cause I have undertaken to advocate, I candidly own, that I always was and continue to be a federalist from principle.

Banks, under various names and regulated by various principles, have been established in all commercial countries, for the purpose of enabling them to use their consolidated wealth to the best possible advantage: hence I may fairly infer, that they are the natural offspring of commerce: for institutions which have had their origin in certain stages of society, and among certain classes of people, and which have been uniformly found in countries whose inhabitants have followed a certain course of life, may, with as much propriety, be said to be natural, or to spring necessarily from that state of society in which they have been found, as that certain vegetable productions are said to be natural to a particular soil and climate; for it is found that every country produces spontaneously food for the animals destined by Providence to reside in it. Banks have always been found useful when their principles were suited to the state of society in which they were established. When their principles are right, they can be productive of evil, only by mismanagement. It would take up too much room in your useful paper, to enter more fully into the utility of banks, and it would lead me away from the main object of my observations. Their utility therefore I will take for granted, and surely no man will be hardy enough to say, that a bank is not now necessary for Virginia, when her extensive commerce draws into her bosom the paper of all the banks from Portland to Savannah. If no reasons could be drawn from the usefulness of the institution itself, self-preservation, as a mean of reaction, would justify the proposed establishment.

Many objections have been offered to the principles of the national bank; and it is believed that no public institution was ever established which had not its opponents. I mean to take notice only of two objections, namely, the undue influence which the state has reserved to herself, and the want of responsibility in the directors of the offices of discount and deposit, which are to be established at Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg. All the others are immaterial and may be offered with equal force against the bank of the United States, whose charter, except in the two instances which I have mentioned, to which may be added the premium for granting the charter, has been adopted for the bank of Virginia. The premium which the state reserved to herself for granting the charter, will be found, on calculation and comparison with similar institutions in some of our sister states, to be no real ground of objection.

No bank could be projected, which would meet with the approbation of the great capitalists in our several towns, unless such an one as would give them the same advantages which they now enjoy. Such a bank might be useful to them, because it would continue the monopoly against their fellow-citizens, which, by their capitals, they already enjoy, and would add additional weight to that influence, which at present is complained of. No wonder then that they remonstrate against the undue influence of the state, and that they forget, that, if they had a bank upon principles which they would approve, the citizens at large would have the same complaint against them. The present institution is professedly intended for general and diffused utility, and if the citizens subscribe as they ought to do, it will have the desired effect, notwithstanding this undue influence of the state so much complained of. The words, state influence, are calculated to impose on the ignorant. We have no privileged orders with hereditary rights among us, no government but that of the people, administered by persons chosen by them: state influence can therefore mean no more, than the influence of the people who choose the administrators of the government. State is but another name for the aggregate of the citizens composing it, and the government and the laws are the legitimate offspring of the people. We have no reason then to suppose that the influence reserved to the state, whatever it may be, will ever be used but for the advancement of the institution, and if ever a deviation from a strict line of duty is discovered by the people, many of whom will be subscribers to the bank, they will use their primary influence in choosing such representatives as will correct the errors of their predecessors. But pray, Mr. Davis, what is this mighty influenne which the state has reserved to herself, which is to retard the subscription, and finally to destroy the institution? If it should appear from the discussion of this objection, that the subscribers have nearly the advantages which they ought possess, and which they certainly will possess, if they are just to themselves, the objection will fall, and it will be easily discovered from whence it proceeded. I must confess, that the institution would have been less exceptionable, if the state had reserved to herself the right of naming three directors, of whom the treasurer should always be one, than to leave the number of votes which the treasurer may give at an election of directors, to be determined by the greatest number of votes to which any three thousand shares may be entitled.

Theoretical calculations have been offered to the public both by the advocates and the opponents of the bank, but they cannot be depended upon, because no man can determine, a priori, the exact ratio which will be observed by the subscribers. The use I shall make of calculation, will be, not to demonstrate that the state has not reserved to herself an undue influence, but that the state influence is uncertain, and that it depends on contingencies, which may render it less or more than it ought to be. Whatever it may possibly be, should not deter our fellow-citizens from subscribing, for on them alone it depends, whether it will be prejudicial or not, as will be seen in the sequel of my observations.

If the subscribers to the bank were to take shares in a regular series until all the shares were subscribed, that is to say, if one person subscribed, one share, another, two shares, and a third, thee shares, and so on, one hundred and fifty-five subscribers would take the twelve thousand shares and a fraction over, and would be entitled to two thousand six hundred and five votes. The treasurer of the state being entitled to as many votes as the holders of

any three thousand shares are entitled to, upon the supposed series, would have eight hundred and twenty-nine votes, being the greatest number of votes given by seventy-seven persons holding three thousand shares and a fraction over, from one to seventy-seven inclusive. The state and the subscribers would have three thousand four hundred and thirty-four votes, and if the state is entitled to no more than one fifth, she will have one hundred and fifty seven votes too many. Upon this supposition the uncontrouled influence of the state disappears, unless the virtue of Aaron's rod belongs to these few extra votes, and it is hoped, that the spectre, which the interested opposers of the bank, conjured up to frighten the good people of Virginia out of their common sense, will turn out to be a Cock Lane Ghost at last.

But it will be said that the subscription will not go on in the ratio supposed, and therefore the predominant influence of the state will remain. It may be remarked, that if the subscribers had just what money was necessary, they would subscribe in such a manner as to give them their just proportion of influence in the institution, but it is believed that few or none will subscribe solely on account of the votes which their shares may entitle them to give, but only on account of the prospect of the gain to be derived from the bank, and therefore they will subscribe the whole money they can spare without regard to a vote more or less. This remark applies to the shares by which their stock may be increased without adding to their number of votes. Besides, stockholders in chartered societies when they are numerous, seldom attend regularly at stated meetings, which is a proof that they wave the great honor and advantages of voting, when they are satisfied that their stock is usefully employed. If they do not choose to attend and to use the influence which their shares give them or appoint proxies, the state is not to be saddled with the blame or be charged with possessing an undue influence.

But suppose that the subscribers were to be influenced by their right to vote, as well as by their prospect of gain, they would take an even number of shares, entitled to the greatest number of votes. Upon this supposition, ten shares give the greatest vote, being entitled to six. If each subscriber took ten shares, it would take twelve hundred subscribers to complete the subscription, who would have twelve thousand shares and be entitled to seven thousand two hundred votes. The state holding three thousand shares would be entitled to eighteen hundred votes, which being added to the seven thousand two hundred, make nine thousand votes. The subscribers and the state, upon this supposition, possess an influence proportionate to their stock, that is to say, the subscribers four fifths, and the state, one fifth. To that of the state must be added the additional influence of the treasurer, being a director, ex officio, which, under the supposition made, can never be productive of evil, and is fairly balanced, by the credit given to the notes of the bank, by the state's agreeing to receive them for all public demands.

Sometime before I saw the publication of the Citizen of Petersburg, I had made a statement of votes similar to his, but with a different view. His statement is by no means unfavorable to the institution, yet he draws from it, conclusions, which it will not warrant. If the citizens were to subscribe in the order he states, the twelve thousand shares would entitle the holders to two thousand five hundred and ninety-four votes, and the fifteen thousand shares would entitle the state and the subscribers to three thousand two hundred and forty-two, which would leave to the state six hundred and forty-eight votes or one fifth nearly. This calculation proceeds upon a supposition that the series in his example must be nearly seven times repeated, which, although there are seven places for taking subscriptions, will not probably take place, and therefore the proportion of votes for the tseasurer must vary. If the series supposed was observed, the state must have more than six hundred and forty-eight, for the treasurer is entitled to as many votes as the greatest number to which any three thousand votes are entitled. Sixty-eight persons in the series will hold four hundred and forty-nine shares, and are entitled to one hundred and fifty-three votes, and these being multiplied by seven, give three thousand and forty-three shares and one thousand and seventy-one votes, which would leave only two thousand one hundred and seventy-one votes to the subscribers. If, however, the subscribers attend or vote by proxy, they will still have a vote more than double that of the state.

From these several views of the objection to the bank on account of state influence, it does not appear very formidable, and the influence of the state, by the mode of subscribing, may, ultimately, be less or more than has been stated.

The other objection which has been urged with any degree of weight, arises from the fear of mismanagement in the subordinate branches, in which, from the directors being chosen at the general meeting of the subscribers in Richmond, the bank directors are supposed to be deprived of that controul which is thought necessary to ensure an advantageous administrration. It is true, the legislature, in this respect, has varied the charter of the bank of Virginia from that of the bank of the United States. The directors of the bank of the United States choose the directors of the subordinate branches, but with respect to the bank of Virginia, the legislature found it necessary to accommodate the choice of directors to the wishes of the inhabitants of the several towns where branches were to be established. In doing this, the legislature have reserved to the directors of the national bank such a controul as will probably ensure successful management, as may be clearly evinced from the charter itself. It proves, that whenever one half of the capital stock of the bank shall be paid in, the directors at Richmond, shall establish offices at Norfolk, Fredericksburg and Petersburg, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, upon the same terms and in the same manner as shall be practiced at the bank, and to commit the management of the said offices and making the said discounts to the directors of the several places aforesaid, under such agreements and subject to such regulations as shall be deemed proper, not being contrary to law or to the constitution of the bank. Before the offices are established, the bank will probably have been in operation for some time, as the directors are authorised to commence its operations immediately after three hundred thousand dollars are paid in; they will therefore be enabled, from experience, to prepare such regulations and agreements for the directors of the subordinate offices as they may judge proper, to guard against any possible mismanagement. The directors of the subordinate offices, though chosen at the general meetings in Richmond, are nevertheless responsible to the directors of the bank, and must govern their conduct by the regulations and agreements prescribed to them, when the offices are established. This controul is all that reasonable men could expect, for it is presumable that the stock-holders, at the general meetings, will never entrust the management of their money, to men not worthy of trust, or who may be destitute of the necessary qualifications. Besides, the directors of the bank will have a right to enforce the observance of such new regulations as the circumstances of the institution may render necessary.

As I have no doubt but that the subscription will be filled, either by the citizens of the state, within the ten days reserved for them, or by the citizens of the other states, or by foreigners, after the ten days are expired, I will take the liberty to place the regulations respecting the time and mode of subscribing, in a fair and connected point of view, before my fellow citizens, that they may avail themselves of the benefits held out to them, and which they may rest assured, if they are deterred from subscribing by the objections of interested persons, will be reaped by the citizens of the other states, and foreigners, who are not only laughing in their sleeves at the objections about state influence, but concur in them, that they may secure to themselves the right to subscribe without limitation, after the expiration of the ten days. They know that they can have no agency in the bank, as directors; and it is not improbable but they may be better pleased with the permanent security and influence of the state, so much complained of, than with the fluctuating management of directors who are to be annually elected.

The act for incorporating the bank of Virginia, directs that books shall be opened on the first Monday in May, by the commissioners in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, for receiving subscriptions, which shall be kept open for ten days, or longer, if necessary; that none but citizens and residents in the state shall have a right to subscribe during the ten days; that the inhabitants of Richmond and the other towns aforesaid shall have a right to subscribe only in their respective towns, during the ten days; that no person, co-partnership, or body politic shall have a right to subscribe more than thirty shares in one day; and if the subscription is filled sooner than ten days, no person, co-partnership, or body politic, to subscribe more than two shares for the remainder of the ten days.

The amount of the share or shares shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers, in gold or silver; one fourth thereof at the time of subscribing; one fourth within sixty days after the bank goes into operation; one fourth within one hundred and twenty days; and one fourth within six months, to the bank directors for the time being: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any subscriber, to pay the whole of his subscription money, or any greater part thereof than is hereby required, before the time above limited, for the payment of the same: and each and every subscriber, so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per centum per annum on such advance. And if there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum, subscribed by any person, co-partnership, or body politic, the party failing shall forfeit the first payments made to the bank, without any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time of making the second, third or fourth payment, as the case may be, during the delay of the same.

It is not important to determine the meaning of the legislature, as to the time of making the third and fourth payments, because it is hoped that the bank will be in operation very soon after the date of subscription; it may, however, be observed, that according to analogy, when the time of the first and second payments is determined by the happening of certain events, and no event is mentioned as to the third and fourth, the event last mentioned will necessarily apply to the third and fourth instalments. If a different construction was to prevail, it would lead to an obscurity. The second, third and fourth payments are to be made to the bank directors; but if it should happen that the bank is not in operation until after six months from the date of the subscriptions, there could be no forfeiture of the first payment, nor of any dividend—the bank not being in operation, and the commissioners have no right to receive the three last instalments. It is then clear that the first operation of the bank regulates the times of paying the third and fourth instalments, as well as the second, and not the date of subscription.

The commissioners at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall on the first day of June, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, send to the commissioners in Richmond, a list of the several subscribers at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of the subscription money, and as soon as three hundred thousand dollars shall have been received by the commissioners in Richmond, they shall give notice thereof, in two public gazettes, printed in the said city, and shall notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors, who when chosen, shall forthwith commence the operation of the said bank, in the said city.

No person, co-partnership, or body politic, can subscribe more than thirty shares in one day, during the ten days, if the books are kept open for ten days; the said subscriptions may therefore amount to three hundred shares; but if the subscription is not filled in ten days, the limitation as to the number of shares which may be subscribed in one day, or to residence, ceases, and citizens of the other states and foreigners, may then, and certainly will subscribe at once for the balance.

To those who mean to avail themselves of bank negociations, it may, perhaps, be immaterial by whom the stock is held, but surely it is of the utmost importance to the state, that the bank dividends should be as widely diffused as possible within the state, that the advantages from encreased capital may be reaped by ourselves, and not by strangers. No doubt but Richmond and the towns where the offices are to be established, will be benefitted in some degree, even if the stock is held by the citizens of other states or by foreigners, but the profits of the bank will necessarily go from us, whereas if the stock is held by citizens of the state, and in every part of the state, the profits will be applied to the improvement of our agriculture and commerce.

A CITIZEN OF HANOVER.

Hanover county, April 2d, 1804.

FOR THE *VIRGINIA GAZETTE*,

A pamphlet has lately appeared under the signature of Virginius, for the express purpose of censuring the laws of Virginia against gaming.—It is a lamentable circumstance, and much to be regretted, that one of the most pernicious practices that society has ever established, should receive support from any person either of character or talents, such as Virginius. I am far from supposing that the intention of Virginius was immoral or incorrect; I have, on the contrary, reason to believe his motives were pure.—But false principles or doctrines, propagated by a virtuous pen, carry with them the most deadly of poisons, and are productive of the most dangerous consequences.

It is neither my intention or wish to enter into a critical examination of the pamphlet in question.—Were the arguments which it advances, ten times more ingenious than they really are, and the style and mode of expression even more elegant and pure (for in these points the author of Virginius is entitled to respect) I should regard it the duty of every honest man, to spurn it from him, as a performance noxious to the peace and happiness of society.

The laws against gaming, lately enacted by the legislature of this state, are unquestionably among the most salutary and judicious in the whole Virginia code; and had they been extended a little farther, to the entire prohibition of card playing, even for the amusement of private circles, they still would have been more beneficial. It is a certain fact that under the pretext of convivial and social parties, the practice of gaming is carried on by many persons equally as before. But this is not the greatest evil, for if the old and professed gamblers were the only characters by whom it was practiced, the effects would be trifling and undeserving notice. Of such men, no reasonable hopes of reform can ever be expected.—Towards our youth and the rising generation, all our attention should be directed. It ought to be the business of every parent to have the most watchful eye over his children in this respect. The principles of virtue and industry will in vain be instilled into the youthful mind, if ever accustomed or habituated to any species of gaming. In vain will the church preach christianity, or the university the maxims of morality, if cards are suffered even as an amusement in private circles of respectable characters.

Were Virginius to employ his time on this subject, and in exposing the evil consequences flowing from card playing and gaming in private houses of character, his conduct would be meritorious, and his services would receive the applause of every virtuous man; few writers have talents more adequate to the purpose, and few persons I believe, notwithstanding the late pamphlet, have more virtuous inclinations.

HONESTUS.

MARRIED—On Thursday, 5th instant, Mr. PHILIP GATEWOOD, merchant, to Miss MARY PENDLETON, both of King and Queen county.

———In the same county, on Friday, 6th instant, Mr. BENJAMIN PENDLETON, to the amiable Miss CATHARINE GATEWOOD.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

The sloop Dolphin, capt. Lazar, from this port to Fredesicksburg, Virg. foundered at sea on the 10th March, in lat. 34, 20, N. long. 67, 31. W. The crew were taken off by capt. Swaine, of the ship Alligator, bound from the South Seas to Nantucket. The sloop sunk while the boat was alongside taking out the people. The Dolphin was owned by Messrs. Peter Crary & Son, of this city, and was insured.

The third day after the Alligator had taken off the crew of the above mentioned vessel, she fell in with the wreck of the schooner Commerce of Petersburg, without masts and bowsprit. She was laden with tobacco and ginseng, appeared to be tight, had no water in her, and no person on board.

The alligator is arrived at Tarpaulin Cove.

April 5.

By the arrival yasterday of the ship John Morgan, Capt. Howard, in 27 days from London, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the evening of the 3d of March.

One of the passengers in the John Morgan, informs us, that, he was told by the mate of the ship Chatham, on the 8th of March, that he had received a letter from Capt. Chew, commander of said ship, then at London, stating, that the British government had issued orders to prevent the sailing of all vessels from England. The Chatham was from this port bound to Amsterdam, but was ordered away from that port by the British.

The King of England, it appears, was on the recovery. The subject of his illness had been taken up in Parliament.

The sailing of the French fleet from Toulon is contradicted.

Dispatches had been received from Lord Nelson, giving account of the ill treatment of the English Consul by the Dey of Algiers—at which place his lordship had appeared with part of his squadron, and demanded satisfaction—which the Dey refused to give. His lordship thought it improper to commence hostilities without the consent of his government and had wrote home for orders.

Capt. Howard, of the John Morgan, informs us, that on leaving the Downs the 8th March, he was visited by a Lieutenant from on board Lord Kieth's fleet, who informed him, that he had that morning received information of a conspiracy against Bonapate, at the head of which was the celebrated Moreau, and several other distinguished characters—All of whom had been detected. Moreau and several others had made their escape. And further informed, that the British government had dispatched three or four cutters off to their (Moreau, &c.) assistance. Several men of war, sailed for the French coast, the day Capt. Howard left there.—Some of them steered for Cherburg, off which place he heard a heavy firing before he lost sight of the coast.

By the regular trading ship John Morgan, Howard, arrived at this port yesterday, in 26 days from the Downs, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser London news to the evening of the 3d of March, from papers to that date, with which captain Howard has obligingly favored us. The subjoined articles are from the latest of these papers, and comprize nearly the whole of whatever is politically interesting.

The King of England, it appears, was in a state of convalescence, when the John Morgan left London; and no attempt had been made on the United Kingdoms by the French Invaders.

We have received a Price Current of the 28th February, which may be inspected at the office by any of our Commercial Friends.

LONDON, March 3.

The Bulletin shewn to the royal visitors at St. James's, who were very numerous, was briefly as follows:—

Queen's House, March 3.

"His Majesty is going on favourably."

Signed as before.

To this agreeable information we are enabled to add, that reasonable hopes are entertained, that his Majesty will be able to resume the full exercise of his Royal functions in a few days. That is to say, such is the confident report in the Ministerial circles.

Notwithstanding what was stated in most of the Papers of yesterday, there is still some reason to believe that the Toulon squadron had sailed, and consequently, that it has been pursued and attacked by Lord Nelson. The dispatches received from his Lordship on Wednesday, were dated so far back as the 20th of January.

Yesterday further accounts were received from the Noble Admiral of some days later date, brought by Mr. Falcon, our late Consul at Algiers, who arrived on Tuesday at Falmouth in the Townsend packet from Lisbon.—Mr. Falcon left Lord Nelson cruizing off Toulon, the French force being then in harbour, consisting of ten sail of the line and several smaller vessels. At Lisbon Mr. Falcon heard a report of their having sailed, but of this he did not encourage any belief.

It should appear from Mr. Falcon's return, that the dispute with the Dey of Algiers remains at present unsettled.

Last night a rumour was once more circulated, of an insurrection having broke out in Paris, in consequence of the excessive high price of provisions, and an attempt having been made to assassinate the First Consul. We merely mention this report as it reached us, without attaching to it much credit.

In the beginning of January Genoa, the capital of the Ligurian republic, was closely blockaded by four frigates.

A number of Ligurian troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison of the Isle of Elba.

Fears are entertained at Gibraltar for the safety of several of the vessels that went out with the last convoy, the fleet having been much scattered.

The Board of Admiralty have come to a determination of ordering 20 sail of the line to be immediately laid down in our several yards, and to be built without loss of time, wisely judging that the crafty Corsican is using every exertion to repair his navy, whilst the indispensible necessity of blockading his ports, from Toulon to the Texel, must necessarily cause great wear and tear in our men of war.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The bulletin of yesterday, respecting the state of his majesty's health, is, we regret to observe, less satisfactory than any that have preceded it.

"Queen's House, Feb. 26.

"We think that his Majesty is going on favourably though any rapid amendment is not to be expected.

"L. PEPYS,
"H. R. REYNOLDS,
"F. MILMAN,
"W. HEBERDEN."

This declaration of the physicians attendant upon the royal person, must in no inconsiderable degree perplex the public mind. It is in fact, not only mysterious, but contradictory in its meaning. We are at a loss to decide how his majesty can go on favorably, while no rapid improvement is to be expected. The grand point of enquiry is evidently now reduced to this question, Whether his majesty's indisposition be such as causes any incapacity for the exercise of the royal functions? A strong report prevailed this morning, that a communication would be made this day to both houses of parliament. We know not, for our own part, what can be the subject of such a communication, unless it relates to the question we have stated. The idea of a Regency has also gone abroad; but upon this topic there exist various opinions. In the leading ministeral print appeared this morning the following paragraph:

"As the notion of a Regency seems to be generally prevalent, we can confidently assure our readers, that no such measure is in the contemplation of government."

The ministers held several conferences on Saturday and yesterday, and a cabinet council met this morning at eleven o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor has made an audience for the first time of her majesty, and a communication, the result of that conference, has been made to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness feels in this momentous crisis the necessity of appealing to the best advice he can obtain. An express was sent off on Thursday night to Lord Moira, requesting him to attend the Prince with all possible dispatch. The messenger carried with him, for his Lordship, leave of absence from his command in Scotland, and he is expected to town to-morrow or Wednesday. In the mean time Lord Thurlow and Mr. Sheridan are frequent in their visits to Charleton House. We learn, with real pleasure, that a perfect understanding subsists between all the branches of the royal family. The Duke of York has visited the Prince, and, after an explanation relative to the correspondence caused by the Prince's offer of military service, an entire reconciliation has taken place.

The bulletin exhibited at St. Jame's this morning was couched in the following terms:

"Queen's House, Feb. 27.

"His Majesty is still better than he was yesterday, and appears to be gradually advancing towards recovery.

"L. PEPYS,
"H. R. REYNOLDS,
"F. MILMAN,
"W. HEBERDEN."

We have a letter from Bombay which gives us to understand, that the Mahratta Confederacy against us has not only been broken, but that Holkar, the chief member of it, has joined us against his former associates. Our correspondent says. "Holkar has been collecting all his strength to the eastward of Phonah, with a view to reinforce the European army. He has brought forward an immense treasure which had long been concealed in one of hill forts, on the promise of ample remuneration on the reduction of Scinda.

The report of an action between the English army and Scinda, on the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions, has not been confirmed by the late dispatch from the position, however, of the two armies at that date, such an event was daily exected.

The King of Persia has resumed his preparations for establishing himself in the Government of the Punjab. The Lahore are in consequence strengthening, and the walls, ditch, &c. surrounding the city, are undergoing extensive repairs.

NOTICE.

THE non Commissioned officers and privates of the *Richmond Light Infantry Blues*, are hereby notified, that they are to attend at their parade ground near Mr. Craig's office, on Wednesday the 18th Inst. at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, completely equipped.

Such Gentlemen as are desirous of being admitted members of this company, will please to give in their names at the same time, in order that they may be balloted for agreeable to the laws of said company.

April 11th 1804. 1p.

IT is propoſed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars, free for any ſaddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horſes to ſtart; 6 ſubſcribers or no race. Subſcription to cloſe the evening of the ſecond days race.

THE Subscribers having mutually agreed to separate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requested to take notice, that the undersigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner responsible for any debts hereafter to be contracted by the undersigned Ann Campbell, or otherwise accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of separation, that each of us, shall in future be and remain absolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been solemnized, as far as the laws, usages and customs of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teste,
JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 24th day of March, 1804—

Resolved, That the Share-Holders pay to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, the sum of Five Dollars on each Share, on or before the first day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

March 27. 2aw3m:

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the fubfcribers will offer for fale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatiſfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poſtponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties It will now poſitively be ſold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1834.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*. are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*, He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The buſineſs heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firſt of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tueſday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purſe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perſon permitted to ſtart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepſtakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The ſubſcription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 ſubſcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for theſe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horſes,	133lbs.	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 years old,	128	
5 years old,	112	
4 years old,	196	
3 years old,	90	

The treaſurer requeſts the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their ſubſcriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treaſurer*.

☞ The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courſe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purſe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpoſe of making ſome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5 325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the invery tended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, about the 10th of laſt month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

Charlotte;

about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—ſlender made—has a very pleaſing countenance when ſpoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as ſhe took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that ſhe is harboured about Richmond. Any perſon delivering the ſaid girl to me, living in the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or ſecure her in jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

John Meredith.

Hanover, March 17, 1804. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenſon, jun. as truſtee for the ſaid Peter Gordon; Joſeph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, truſtee for the ſaid Joſeph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C.C.

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that the Hon. Executive have appointed an additional Notary Public, for this diſtrict, I conceive it neceſſary to give notice, that I ſhall ſtill continue to do buſineſs in that line, however inconſiderable the profits may be to me—conſcious that no juſt complaint could have been made of inattention in me to the duties of my office, I flatter myſelf that thoſe who have confided in me for 20 years paſt, will ſtill favor me with their buſineſs, which ſhall be performed faithfully and punctually by

A. BLAIR.

City of Richmond, March 28, 1804. 12w3w

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the ſame day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horſes—133 *lbs.*
6 years old—128 *do.*
5 years old—118 *do.*
4 years old—106 *do.*
3 years old—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſſity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, previouſly to the commencement of the races. tre

March 23, 1804.

Juſt Publiſhed,

BY T. & J. SWORDS, NEW-YORK,

And for ſale by WILLIAM PRICHARD, *Book ſeller & Stationer, Richmond,*

Price *one dollar and ſeventy-five cents* in boards, and *two dollars and twenty-five cents*, neatly bound in calf,

The Temple of Nature, or Origin of Society—a Poem, with philoſophic notes, by Eraſmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. author of the Botanic Garden, of Zoonomia, Phytalogia, &c. &c.

☞ *T. & J. SWORDS reſpectfully inform the patrons of taſte, that they have printed the Temple of Nature in the ſame ſtyle of neatness, and to correſpond in ſize, with their edition of the Botanic Garden; and they hope, as to correctness and elegance it will not ſuffer by compariſon with any work that has iſſued from an American preſs.*

N. B. At WILLIAM PRICHARD's Book & Stationary Store may be had all the literary productions of the late Dr. Darwin, as well as every other modern work of celebrity, and at as low prices as they can be bought in any book store in the United States.

April 3d, 1804. 4t

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Links, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phaeton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purceaſed by application as above.

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully ſituated on York River, for ſale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Glouceſter county court, made in a ſuit in chancery depending therein, between Overton Cosby and James Roſs, teſtamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be ſold, a tract of LAND, containing 656 1-2 acres, called Chelſea; alſo, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premiſes the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to ſatisfy the complainants the ſum of 747l. 19s. 8d. with the intereſt due thereon, the coſts of the ſuit, and the contingent charges; which ſaid tracts of land will be laid off by the commiſſioners to ſuit purchaſers.

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, the reſidue of the aforeſaid tracts, after ſatisfying the aforeſaid debt, intereſt and coſts, together with a valuable griſt Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected, by virtue of a decree of the ſaid court, in a ſuit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the ſame defendants; alſo, the reſidue of a certain tract, purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after ſatisfying the ſaid Burwell the purchaſe money due him, to ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas B. Fox the ſum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the intereſt due thereon and the coſts of ſuit, &c.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelſea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and alſo one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the ſaid county court in a ſuit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the ſame defendants, to ſatisfy the ſum of 296l. 7s. 9d. with intereſt due thereon, and the further ſum of 22l. 13s. with intereſt, together with the coſts of ſuit and all charges which may reaſonably accrue.

M. Anderſon.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nich's. Howlett.
J. Kinningham.

Glouceſter county, March 21, 1804. 12w6w

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this office.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been.

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable, by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enCloſed, *gratis*. Seperate encloſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 3125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſtnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Studhons in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Dimeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his granddam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803

THE public are reſpectfully informed that the buſineſs, heretofore carried on by John Pumfrey, will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylſonn.

Richmond, April 4, 1804. epdt.

I AM in want of a ſituation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be ſeen.

March 14, 1804.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juſt above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchaſed all together, or in ſmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from that day: approved ſecurity will be required. Apply to the ſubſcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherſt county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.